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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1753, and is now in its one hundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with this there is no other paper in the country so anciently printed in the English language. It is a large, narrow weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 266, Order Sons of St. George—Peter Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of MacClellan—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Grindall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COUNT WENTWORTH'S FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John E. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets Island 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Alexander MacClellan, President; David Mcintosh, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)—Miss B. M. Coffey, President; Miss M. A. Sullivan, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Perry H. Sawyer, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALIBU LODGE, No. 68, N. E. O. P.—Dudley E. Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Little G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—William Champion, Commander; Robert S. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder. Meets first Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder. Meets first Fridays.

CLAN MCLEOD, No. 181—James Graham, chief; Alexander Gillett, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Carnival Week.

It appears as though the eyes of all New England were now turned toward the Newport Carnival that will occur August 6-11. An unexpected amount of interest is being manifested in all the cities and towns within a hundred miles and even beyond and many excursions are planned for that week. The advertising has been judiciously distributed all over New England and the people have been kept thoroughly in touch with Newport's plans. There will without any question be an immense crowd of people here during the week and everything promises to be an unqualified success. It will be the greatest week that Newport ever knew, every moment being occupied with some event of an interesting nature.

There was a meeting of the general committee this week and the reports from the sub-committees were all very encouraging. The committee now has permanent quarters in the National Exchange Bank building and there are always several of the committee there attending to business. The money is coming in well and although more is needed the spirit of the people seems to indicate that there will be no difficulty in raising it.

The managers of the concessions are preparing for a gigantic exhibition on the old basin lot opposite the depot. All concessions will be under their direction and a share of the receipts will go to the general committee for the expenses of the week. The basin will be a busy place as there will be a great many forms of amusement there as well as of refreshment.

Plans for street parades, sports, races, etc., for the week have practically all been perfected and it seems as if everything might go off without a hitch. The Carnival parade will be as last year the biggest feature of the celebration and there will be a large number of floats in line.

According to the official statement filed with the County Assessors at Houghton, Me., Prof. A. Agassiz, of Newport and Boston, is the owner of 5,000 shares of the Calumet & Hecla mining stock. This stock is quoted on the market at \$680 per share, which makes the market value of his holdings in this one mine \$3,400,000.

A New York paper has this week published a story about a big jewel robbery in the cottage colony here, but the police state that nothing of the kind has occurred.

Bronze Tablet Placed.

At the last session of the General Assembly an appropriation of \$1500 was made for the placing of tablets on places of marked historic interest in Rhode Island, the money to be expended under the direction of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The first tablet to be placed under this act was affixed to the "Governor Bull House" in this city on Wednesday, appropriate exercises being held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society before a fair sized audience. Of the committee from the Rhode Island Historical Society there were present Wilfred H. Munro, chairman; Clarence S. Brigham, Amasa M. Eaton, and William H. Weedon.

The dedicatory exercises at the Newport Historical Society took place at 2 p. m. President V. Mott Francis of the Newport Historical Society delivered the address of welcome, the response being by President Wilfred H. Munro of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The historical address was by Hon. William P. Sheffield, Jr., of this city. Col. Sheffield dealt with the early days of the colony, from the time when the early settlers came from the Massachusetts colony. He spoke of the hardships and sufferings that they endured and of the great results that have grown from their small beginnings. He especially dwelt upon the life of Governor Bull, showing the confidence that was reposed in him, and also spoke in high terms of the descendants of this family of the present generation. His address was followed with close attention.

At the conclusion of Col. Sheffield's address those present proceeded to the Governor Bull house on Spring street where the tablet was unveiled. The inscription is as follows:

THE GOVERNOR BULL HOUSE
The Oldest House in Rhode Island,
Built, in Part, in 1688 by

HENRY BULL,
Governor, Under the Royal Charter of
the Colony of Rhode Island and

Providence Plantations
In the Years 1685-86 and 1690.

William Ellery Whist.

The attractive residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Jenckes on Washington street was the scene of a large gathering on Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being a thimble party and whist under the auspices of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. There were seventeen tables of whist with two score or more who found plenty of things to enjoy without the aid of cards. Miss Margaret Conrad of Boston, the guest of Miss Edith M. Tilley, was present, and sang a number of musical selections. The party was in every way a great success and the Society has decided to give another on the afternoon of July 27th.

A number of residents of Broadway, where the caterpillar nuisance has been most pronounced, have bound the trunks of their trees with sticky fly paper. The caterpillars do not make an attempt to cross the paper but fall to the ground. Much of the foliage of the trees just above Gould street has been destroyed by the caterpillars and as they are driven away from that locality they seek other places for feeding.

The Newport Directory for 1906, published by the old reliable firm of Sampson & Murdock Co., of Boston, has just made its appearance. It looks very well, following the same general style that was adopted last year. There are 1,538 names added in compiling the Directory and 1,886 names erased, making the total number this year 11,154, an increase of 152. The Directory contains a large amount of valuable information for the people of Newport.

The engagement is announced in London of Miss Evelyn Blight, youngest daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight, to Mr. Mahlon Sands of London and formerly of New York. Miss Blight is a sister of Mrs. William Payne Thompson and Mrs. Lowther, wife of Mr. Gerard Lowther of the British diplomatic service.

An automobile took fire at the garage of the Pope Manufacturing Company Wednesday night and in extinguishing the flames two men were somewhat burned. The fire was discovered and the machine was run out of doors by the two men and a still alarm called the chemical company. The injuries of the men were not serious.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the former viceroy of India, died at an early hour Wednesday evening. Lady Curzon was Miss Mary Victoria Letter and was well known in Newport. Her father occupied the Carley villa, now "Snug Harbor," at one time, and Lady Curzon was a favorite in the summer colony.

Miss William J. Adair, daughter of Sergeant and Mrs. Allen C. Griffith, has returned to her home in Baltimore.

Pastor Locked Out.

There was considerable excitement among the members of the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday, when the two factions in the church were at odds in regard to the minister. The outcome of the affair was that services were held in the open air, the doors of the church being locked against the minister and congregation. There was no outbreak of any kind, everything passing off quietly.

The former pastor of the church, Rev. C. Gibbons, who had been settled here for a number of years, was recently transferred by the bishop, to another church, and Rev. Mr. Thomas, son of a former pastor of this church, was sent to this field. This was the result, it is said, of a communication sent to the bishop by some of the members of the church who desired to see a change in the pastorate. That this action was not approved by some of the members was evidenced by the fact that when Mr. Thomas came here to preach his first sermon on Sunday last he found the church doors locked and no way of securing entrance to the edifice. When this act was discovered by the congregation that had assembled to hear the new pastor there was considerable feeling evidenced but no violence was offered to secure admission. Instead the pastor conducted his flock to the shade of a nearby tree and there delivered his sermon.

The action of some one in locking the church is not regarded as being in any way hostile to the new pastor personally. His father was pastor of the church for a number of years and was universally esteemed here. Some of the members who objected to the method taken to secure the transfer of the former pastor are supposed to have locked the church to express their dissatisfaction. It is expected that the trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted without a permanent schism in the church.

Election of Officers.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 2, A. O. H.

A meeting was held Sunday in MERCURY Hall for the purpose of establishing a new division of Ladies' Auxiliary to the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Newport, to be known as Division No. 2. County President Mrs. J. O. O'Neill presided and installed the officers assisted by State President Mrs. P. J. Kennedy and Mrs. R. A. Moreton, Mrs. Leavitt and Mrs. McColl of Providence. These officers were elected:

President—Miss Bridget M. Casey.
Vice President—Miss Bridget Fogarty.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Sullivan.
Financial Secretary—Miss Katie O'Connor.
Treasurer—Miss Nora Murphy.
Misses-at-Arms—Miss Mary Sheehan.

Redwood Library.

President—Arthur E. Emmons.
Vice President—Daniel B. Fenner.
Secretary—Hamilton B. Tompkins.
Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham.
Librarian—Richard Blits.

Directors—William P. Brum, J. F. Piereson, Theodore K. Gibbs, William P. Sheffield, George Gordon King, Andrew L. Ladd, Elizabeth H. Swinburne, Ellen F. Munson, W. Watts Sherman, Angus McLeod, Frederick Tompkins, G. Norman Weaver, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Darius Baker.

Hope Circle, International Sunshine Society, held a very successful lawn party at the residence of Miss Leura Marsh on Ayraut street on Saturday afternoon last. The grounds and plazas were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns. Ice cream and cake were served on small tables on the plazas. Home made cake, candy, fancy articles were on sale, and a fishing pond and grab bag proved attractive places for both the young and old. A goodly sum was made.

Newport has handled a large quantity of Nova Scotia lobsters during the past six months, most of which have been canned by the lobster factories here. The figures of the lobster commissioners for the six months ending July 1 are as follows: Number of boxes received, 2,610; number of pounds received, 450,450; number of short lobsters found, 8,755; number of egg lobsters found, 215; all short and egg lobsters were thrown overboard.

The weather of the past week has helped to bring many strangers to Newport. It has been unusually hot in the cities and even on the seashore it has been warm and muggy, but much more comfortable than in the city streets. There have been many excursions in and all have been well patronized. There have been many bathers at the beach and the small boys have been enjoying the swimming from the wharves in the harbor.

A boy found a ten-dollar bill on the street Monday night and a stranger who saw him pick it up demanded it. The boy turned it over and later informed the police. An officer was sent to the New York boat where it was supposed the stranger was headed, but was too late to locate him.

An automobile took fire at the garage of the Pope Manufacturing Company Wednesday night and in extinguishing the flames two men were somewhat burned. The fire was discovered and the machine was run out of doors by the two men and a still alarm called the chemical company. The injuries of the men were not serious.

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MARRIED NEARLY A YEAR.

Society circles in Newport and New York were somewhat surprised this week to learn that Mrs. Frances Burke-Roche and Mr. Aurel Batonyi had been married since August 9, 1895, the ceremony having been performed by an Alderman in New York. The formal announcement was sent to the New York papers last Saturday night but the date of the marriage was not known by the public until later. Mr. and Mrs. Batonyi are now abroad.

Mrs. Batonyi is the daughter of Mr. Frank Work and was married in 1889 to James Boothby Burke-Roche who has since acquired the title of Lord Fermoy. Their married life did not prove successful and the wife secured a divorce in the Delaware courts after being separated from her husband for a number of years. The English courts did not recognize the divorce secured in the United States. After separating from her husband Mrs. Burke-Roche made her home with her father, Frank Work.

Mr. Batonyi, although the son of a wealthy and prominent Hungarian family, had been a professional whip in this country, retiring some time ago. He had done considerable training for Mrs. Burke-Roche and a valuable farm in Middletown at the Two-mile corner, near the property of Mrs. Burke-Roche, stands in his name. It had been thought in society that a marriage might take place some time, but the announcement of the marriage so long ago came as a surprise.

The New Tax Books.

Tax Collector Cozzens has received a few copies of the tax books for 1906, which he is giving to taxpayers who call to pay. The tax book was not signed until Saturday, June 26, and the contract for the books did not call for them before July 30, but owing to the method employed this year in making out the tax list by Collector Cozzens it was possible for the printer to deliver some of the books more than half a month before they were due, and very much quicker than they were ever delivered before or than it was possible to have them delivered under the old arrangement.—Daily News, July 14.

If the News had added that the tax books for 1906 were printed at the MERCURY Office, which always turns out good work promptly, it would have given valuable information to its readers.

In Receiver's Hands.

Elbert B. Hamlin has been appointed receiver of the business of William A. Lottiner, lessee of the Prince George Hotel in East Twenty-eighth street, with a bond of \$1,000. The bankrupt is alleged to have assumed lease of the hotel with taxes and water rates amounting to \$120,000 per annum, upon which nothing had been paid.

This is the gentleman, we believe, who is to run the celebrated Prince George Inn, which was heralded so loudly some months ago as the coming hotel for Newport.

The fifteen biggest taxpayers in Newport are: Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who pays a tax of \$12,002.40, on property valued at \$1,000,200; Senator George Peabody Wetmore, \$6,452.40, on \$537,700; John Carter Brown estate, \$9,864, on \$822,000; John Nicholas Brown estate, \$6,223.20, on \$518,600; Nuttall Bayard Brown, guardian of John Nicholas Brown, \$9,300, on \$775,000; Edward J. Berwind, \$7,772.40, on \$477,700; Hamilton McK. Twombly, \$6,306, on \$525,500; Geo. Gordon King, \$4,058.40, on \$883,200; John I. Kane, executor of Wm. C. Schermerhorn estate, \$5,700, on \$475,000; Elbridge T. Gerry, \$7,088, on \$640,500; Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, \$4,389.20, on \$364,100; Ogden Goelet heirs, \$7,398, on \$616,500; estate of Anna Hazard, \$4,200, on \$359,000; Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company, \$4,009.20, on \$384,100; Old Colony Railroad Company, \$4,815.20, on \$359,600.

The descendants of Mrs. Philip B. Chase of Portsmouth held a family reunion at the old homestead in that town on Wednesday. There were about forty present and a very enjoyable time was passed. A clam dinner was served at Island Park and amply justice was done by the members of the Chase family. Mrs. Chase is a daughter of the late William Earle Cook of Portsmouth who died a few years ago at the advanced age of 104 years. At the time of his death he was the oldest Free Mason in the country.

After the arrival of the body of Mrs. Emily J., wife of Mr. William C. Langley, Jr., on Saturday last funeral services were held at the Belmont Memorial Chapel, Rev. John R. Brown of the Central Baptist Church, Providence, officiating. St. Cecilia's Cemetery rendered a number of selections.

Mr. John T. Delano, Jr., was operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Darrah on Tuesday at the hospital recently opened on Warren street. The patient is doing as well as can be expected.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell have gone to Washington, D. C., to visit Dr. Powell's mother.

Recent Deaths.

Carrie Griffith.

Miss Carrie Griffith, daughter of Sergeant and Mrs. Allen C. Griffith, died at the Newport Hospital Monday morning, after an illness of five weeks, during which time she had three operations performed, the first one being for appendicitis. She was a great sufferer, but was most patient through her illness, and bore up wonderfully until her last operation. After this she seemed to gradually give up hope and was forced to abandon the determined struggle for life, which had manifested itself during the first weeks of her illness. Her death was a severe blow to her family, who had hoped from the first that she would be spared to them. Members of her family remained almost constantly with her until the end and everything possible was done for her comfort.

Mrs. Griffith was the daughter of Mr. Frank Work and was married in 1889 to James Boothby Burke-Roche who has since acquired the title of Lord Fermoy. Their married life did not prove successful and the wife secured a divorce in the Delaware courts after being separated from her husband for a number of years. The English courts did not recognize the divorce

IMPORTANCE OF SPEED. A GREAT FACTOR IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

In these days of rapid progress, one of the most important factors in business and science; in transportation; in sports and in fact almost everything is speed.

Speed is also an important factor in the curative powers of medicine, and it has been proven by an avalanche of testimony, that the greatest remedy for speed and rapidity in relieving and curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder, blood, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, is DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

The speed of this wonderful discovery for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is not so rapid as to injure and interfere with the other healthy organs of the body; but rather of a gradual uniform speed, consistent with the best results.

If your back pains you; if you urinate after you have deposited some in a glass, and let it stand for 24 hours, has a smoky, milky appearance; if you have a frequent desire to urinate during the night and scalding pains accompany the passage, your kidneys and bladder require instant treatment, by taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

The startling results of this renowned remedy, in relieving and curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder have amazed the whole medical world.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for free medical Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rosedale, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Ward Syrup, most effective medicine of the kind known, etc. Druggists

THE PILLAR OF LIGHT. CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

End neither knew nor cared. Just then she had other things to think about.

CHAPTER IV.

HERE comes a time in the life of every thinking man or woman when the argosy of existence, floating placidly on a smooth and lazy stream, gathers into itself speed, rushes swiftly onward past familiar landmarks of custom and convention, bolts furiously over resisting rocks and ultimately, if not submerged in an unknown sea, finds itself again meandering through new plains of wider horizon.

Such a perilous passage can never be foreseen. The rapids may begin where the trees are highest and the meadows most luxuriant. No warning is given.

The increased pace of events is pleasant and exhilarating. Even the last wild plunge over the cascade is neither resented nor feared. Some frail craft are shattered in transit, some wholly shaken, some emerge with riven gills and tarnished embellishments. A few

not only survive the ordeal, but thereby fit themselves for more daring exploits, more soul stirring adventures.

When the two girls stood with Stephen Brand in the narrow entrance to the lighthouse, the gravity of their bright young faces was due solely to the fact that their father had announced the serious accidents which had befallen his assistants. No secret monitor whispered that fate in her bold and merciless dramatic action had roughly removed two characters from the stage to clear it for more striking events.

Not once in twenty years has it happened that two out of the three keepers maintained on a rock station within signaling distance of the shore have become incapacitated for duty on the same day. The thing was so bewilderingly sudden, the arrival of Constance and End on the scene so timely and unexpected, that Brand, a philosopher of ready decision in most affairs of life, was at a loss what to do for the best now that help, of a sort undreamed of, was at hand.

The case of Jackson, who was scalded, was simple enough. The board of trade medicine chest supplied to each lighthouse is a facsimile of that carried by every seagoing steamship.

It contained the ordinary remedies for such an injury, and there would be little difficulty or danger in lowering the sufferer to the boat.

But Bates' affair was different. He lay almost where he had fallen. Brand had only lifted him into the storeroom from the foot of the stairs, placing a pillow beneath his head, and appealing both to him and to Jackson to endure their torture unmoved while he went to signal for assistance.

The problem that confronted him now was one of judgment. Was it better to await the coming of the doctor or endeavor to transfer Bates to the boat?

He consulted Ben Pollard again. The girls were already climbing the steep stairs to sympathize with and tend to the injured man.

"Do you think it will blow harder, Ben, when the tide turns?" he asked.

The old fellow seemed to regard the question as most interesting and novel.

Indeed, to him some such query and its consideration provided the chief problem of each day. Therefore he surveyed land, sea and sky most carefully before he replied:

"It may be a most anything before me," said Miss Brand.

At another time Brand would have smiled. Today he was nervous, disengaged, wrung out of the worn rut of things.

"I fancy there is some chance of the doctor being unable to land when he reaches the rock. Do you agree with me?"

His voice rang sharply. Ben caught its note and dropped his weather-eye again.

"It'll blow harder, an' mebbe snaw ag'in," he said.

"I shall need some help here in that case, so I will retain the young ladies. Of course you can manage the boat easily enough without them."

Pollard grinned reassuringly.

"We'll run straight in w' thiccy wind," he said.

So they settled it that way, all so simply.

A man sets up two slim masts a thousand miles apart and dashes comprehensible messages across the void. The multitude gapes at first, but soon accepts the thing as reasonable. "Wireless telegraphy" is the term, as one says "by mail."

A whole drama was flowing over a curve of the earth at that moment, but the Marconi station was invisible. There was no expert in telepathic sensation present to tell Brand and the fisherman that their commonplace words covered a magic code.

Jackson, white and mute, was lowered first. The brave fellow would not confess himself with nursing his agony amid the cushions aft. When Bates, given some slight strength by a stiff dose of brandy, was carried with infinite care down three flights of steep and narrow stairs and slung to the crane in an iron cot to be lowered in his turn, Jackson stood up. Headless of remonstrances, he helped to steady the cot and adjust it amidships clear of the sail.

"Well done, Artie," said Brand's clear voice.

"Oh, brave!" murmured End.

"We will visit you every day at the hospital," sang out Constance.

Jackson smiled—yes, smiled—though his bandaged arms quivered and the seared nerves of his hands throbbed excruciatingly. Speaks aloud he could not. Yet he bent over his more helpless mate and whispered hoarsely:

"Cheer up, old man. Your case is worse'n mine. An' ye did it for me."

Pollard, with a soul as gnarled as his body, yet had a glimpse of higher things when he muttered:

"Dye think ye can hold her, mate, while I hoist the cloth?"

Jackson nodded. The request was a compliment, a recognition. He sat down and hooked the tiller between arm and ribs. Ben hauled with a will. The Daisy, as if she were glad to escape the cascades of green water swirling over the rock, sprang into instant

animation. The watchers from the lighthouse saw Ben relieve the steward and tenderly arrange the cushion behind his back. Then Brand closed the iron doors, and the three were left in dim obscurity.

They climbed nearly hundred feet of stairways and emerged on to the cornice balcony after Brand had stopped the clockwork which controlled the hammer of the bell.

What a difference up here! The sea, widened immeasurably, had changed its color. Now it was a sultry blue-gray. The land was nearer and thicker. The Daisy had shrunk to a splash of dull brown on the tremendous ocean purple. How fierce and keen the wind! How disconsolate the murmur of the reef!

Brand, adjusting his binoculars, scrutinized the boat.

"All right aboard," he said. "I think we have adopted the wiser course. They will reach Penzance by half past 2."

His next glance was toward the Land's End signal station. A line of flags fluttered out to the right of the star.

"Signal noted and forwarded," he read aloud. "That is all right, but the wind has changed."

End popped inside the lantern for shelter. It was bitterly cold.

"Better follow her example, Connie," said Brand to his daughter. "I will draw the curtains. We can see just as well and be comfortable."

Indeed, the protection of the stout plate glass, so thick and tough that sea birds on a stormy night dashed themselves to painless death against it, was very welcome. Moreover, though neither of the girls would admit it, there was a sense of security here which was strangely absent when they looked into the abyss beneath the stone gallery. Constance, balancing a telescope, and End, peering through the fieldglasses, followed the progress of the Daisy in silence, but Brand's eyes wandered idly from the barometer, which had fallen rapidly during the past hour, to the cyclone nimbus spreading its dark mass beyond the Seven Stones Lightship. The sun had vanished seemingly for the day, and the indicator attached to the base of the wind vane overhead pointed now south west by west. It would not require much further variation to bring about a strong blow from the true southwest, a quarter responsible for most of the fierce gales that sweep the English channel.

Nevertheless this quick darting about of the fickle breeze did not usually betoken lasting bad weather. At the worst the girls might be compelled to pass the night on the rock. He knew that the tug with the two relief men would make a valiant effort to reach the lighthouse at the earliest possible moment. When the men joined him the girls could embark. As it was the affair was spiced with adventure.

Were it not for the mishap to the assistant keepers the young people would

have enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The new airt of the wind, too, would

send the Daisy speedily back to port. This in itself justified the course he had taken. On the whole a doubtful situation was greatly relieved. His face brightened. With a grave humor not altogether artificial he cried:

"Now, Constance, I did not take you aboard as a visitor. Between us we ought to muster a good appetite. Come with me to the storeroom. I will get you anything you want and leave you in charge of the kitchen."

"And poor me!" chimed in End.

"Oh, you, miss, are appointed upper household, and, mind you, no followers."

"Merry! I nearly lost my situation before I got it."

"How?"

"We met Jack Stanhope and asked him to come with us."

"You asked him, you mean," said Constance.

"And you met him, I meant," said End.

"I suppose Jack will ask me to marry him," she mused.

"And what will you reply?"

The girl's lip parted. Her eyes shone for an instant; then she buried her face against her sister's bosom.

"Oh, Connie," she wailed, "I shall hate to leave you and dad. Why hasn't Jack got a brother as nice as himself?"

Whereupon Constance laughed loud and long.

The relief was grateful to both. End's idea of a happy solution of the domestic difficulty appealed to their easily stirred sense of humor.

"Never mind, dear," gasped Constance at last. "You shall marry your Jack and invite all the nice men to dinner. Good gracious! I will have the pick of the navy. Perhaps the admiral may be a widower."

"Connie is going to splice the admiral," explained End.

"What admiral?"

"Any old admiral."

"Indeed I will not take an old admiral," protested the elder.

"Then you had better take him when he is a lieutenant," said Brand.

This offered too good an opening to be resisted.

"End has already secured the lieutenant," she murmured, with a swift glance at the other.

Brand looked up quizzically.

"Dear me," he cried, "if my congratulations are not belated!"

End was blushing again. She threw her arms about his neck.

"Don't believe her, dad," she said. "She's jealous!"

Constance saw a book lying on the table, "Regulations For the Lighthouse Service." She opened it. Brand stroked End's hair gently and resumed the writing of his daily journal.

"The Elder Brethren!" whispered Constance. "Do they wear long white beards?"

"And carry wands?" added the recovered End.

"And dress in velvet cloaks and buckled shoes?"

"And—"

"And say 'boo' to naughty little girls who won't let me complete my diary," shouted Brand. "Be off, both of you. Keep a lookout for the next ten minutes. If you see any signals from the mainland or catch sight of the Lancelot, call me."

His amazement was complete when he encountered the redoubtable Daisy bowing home before a seven knot breeze. He instantly came round and ranged up to speaking distance. When he learned what had occurred he readily agreed to return to Penzance in order to pick up the relief lightkeepers and thus save time in transferring them to the rock.

In a word, as End Trevillion was safe, he was delighted at the prospect of bringing her back that evening.

such the real skipper of the Lapwing would probably have charge of his own boat. There was no hurry at all now.

If they left the harbor at 3 o'clock, there would still be plenty of light to reach the Gulf Rock. Ben Pollard, glancing over his shoulder as the Daisy raced toward Penzance slide by slide with the Lapwing, was not so sure of this. But the arrangement he had suggested was the best possible one, and he was only an old fisherman who knew the coast, whereas Master Stanhope plied his faith to the Nautical Almanac and the rules.

The people most concerned knew nothing of these proceedings.

When Constance and End had solemnly decided on the menu for dinner, when they had inspected the kitchen and commanded the cleanliness of the cook, Jackson; when they had washed the dishes and discovered the whereabouts of the "tea things," they suddenly determined that it was much more aloft in the sky parlor than in these dim little rooms.

"I don't see why they don't have decent windows," said End.

"Of course it blows hard here in a gale, but just look at that tiny ventilator, no bigger than a ship's porthole, with a double storm shutter to secure it if you please, for all the world as if the sea rose so high!"

Constance took thought for awhile.

"I suppose the sea never does reach this height," she said.

End, in order to look out, had to thrust his head and shoulders through an aperture two feet square and three feet in depth. They were in the living room at that moment—still seventy feet above the spring tide high water mark. Sixty feet higher the cornice of the gallery was given its graceful outer slope to shoot the churning wave crests of an Atlantic gale away from the lantern. The girls could not realize this stupendous fact. Brand had never told them. He wished them to sleep peacefully on stormy nights when he was away from home. They laughed now at the fanciful notion that the sea could ever so much as toss its spray at the window of the living room.

They passed into the narrow staircase. Their voices and footsteps sounded hollow. It was to the door beneath that Bates had fallen.

"I don't think I like living in a light-house," cried End. "It gives one the creeps."

"Surely there are neither ghosts nor ghouls here," said Constance. "It is modern, scientific, utilitarian in every atom of its solid granite."

But End was silent as they climbed the steep stairs.

Once she stopped and peeped into her father's bedroom.

"That is where they brought me when I first came to the rock," she whispered. "It used to be Mr. Jones' room. I remember dad saying so."

Constance, on whose shoulders the reassuring cloak of science hung somewhat loosely, placed her arm around her sister's waist in a sudden access of tenderness.

"You have improved in appearance since then, End," she said.

"What a wizened little chip I must have looked. I wonder who I am."

"I know who you soon will be if you don't take care."

End blushed prettily. She glanced at herself in a small mirror on the wall. Trust a woman to find a mirror in any apartment.

"I suppose Jack will ask me to marry him," she mused.

"And what will you reply?"

The girl's lip parted. Her eyes shone for an instant; then she buried her face against her sister's bosom.

"Oh, Connie," she wailed, "I shall hate to leave you and dad. Why hasn't Jack got a brother as nice as himself?"

Whereupon Constance laughed loud and long.

The relief was grateful to both. End's idea of a happy solution of the domestic difficulty appealed to their easily stirred sense of humor.

"Never mind, dear," gasped Constance at last. "You

Established by Franklin in 1784.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131.

House Telephone 1010.

Saturday, July 21, 1906.

Alfred Beit, the South African diamond king, is said to have died worth \$60,000,000. It is estimated that his gifts in the way of charity the last seven or eight years have averaged not less than \$1,250,000 a year.

Bryan for President, Hearst for Governor of New York, Moran for Governor of Massachusetts, a queer combination of cranks, that only needs the name of ex-Governor Garvin of Rhode Island to make the list complete.

A New Hampshire paper says the candidacy of Winston Churchill for governor suggests that he was "the owner of a defunct newspaper and is a licensed liquor dealer owning a hotel." The charge that he is also the writer of story books is mercifully suspended.

Our Democratic contemporary says: "The MERCURY solemnly gives its readers every week the *fact* that Senator Wetmore is to be elected without serious opposition." Thanks, neighbor, we are glad you are willing to acknowledge that Senator Wetmore's re-election is a fact.

Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual, has been served with a suit to account for about \$2,000,000 of the policy-holders' money disbursed through "yellow dog" funds. This is the second suit brought by the company against its former president individually, and the fifth against him, his son Hobert, and his son-in-law, Lewis A. Thibaud.

A Democratic paper at Norfolk, Va., says that "If Mr. Bryan's Councillor doesn't shut up about free silver and the platform of '96 folks will get the idea that the whole graveyard of dead issues is to be galvanized into a simulation of life to frighten the Democratic children in 1908." A ghost dance for two years is viewed with alarm by the long-headed members of the party.

Eugene V. Debs declared in Sioux City, Saturday, that Bryan could not by any possibility be elected President in 1908. "I do not think Bryan will ever be President," Debs said. "If the convention were held to-day, Bryan would be nominated, I believe, with hardly a dissenting voice. He has many followers in the laboring class, but in my opinion no candidate can win with both capital and labor in one party."

Battleship Rhode Island seems to have been somewhat unfortunate since she went into commission, and she may get the name of being an unlucky ship. The battleship Texas was called an unlucky ship but when the country demanded her services in Cuba she responded nobly, winning laurels in the campaign that were second to none. So may the Rhode Island, when called upon, win for herself a reputation that will bring added glory to the honored name she bears.

The Dewey floating dock, which made its adventurous voyage of 12,000 miles, is now safely anchored at Manila. This floating dock gives the United States facilities for docking any battleship in the service and in a measure changes the balance of the sea power in the Pacific Ocean. England has a dry dock at Singapore. Japan has one on her coast. Russia lost hers at Port Arthur. Outside of the three nations, England, Japan and the United States, there are no places for docking the war vessels in the far East, and without these facilities war cannot be successfully managed on the seas. Uncle Sam is now better equipped in that section of the world than any nation with the exception of Japan.

We understand that the Newport & Wickford Railroad & Steamboat Company at the present time owes the directors of the company over five thousand dollars for money loaned with which to keep the line in operation. There has not been a year for a long time when the line has paid operating expenses. It would seem to be a very opportune time for the town council of North Kingstown to resolve that the "freight and passenger tariffs are extortionate and excessive beyond measure." The directors no doubt would be glad to let go any time and let some one else pay the bills. When any body of men foot the bills out of their own pockets it would seem to be somewhat superfluous to criticize their way of doing things.

Bryan says that he is more radical than ever. He still believes in the 16 to 1 fallacy, but thinks the silver question is "side tracked for the present." Bryan tells his friends that if people think he has changed in his sentiments "they have a surprise awaiting them." And yet he is hailed even by conservative Democrats as the man who is to lead them to the promised land. Bryan is more than willing to be voted for in 1908 by the Democrats who didn't vote for him the other times. The latch-string is out for those wanderers; but they must not expect to take possession of the party premises and run things. Modesty for theirs! This manifesto clears up the situation quite appreciably. The Grover Cleveland Democrats now know where they are, and where Bryan is. They have had fair notice, whatever befalls them.

Gypsy Moth Must Go.

There is no dilly-dallying in the moth campaign. The details of what Congress intended shall be done with the \$80,000 it appropriated for the suppression of the moth pest in New England are being determined in Boston, and by next Monday a force of men will be at work. Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Entomology Bureau in Washington, has summoned authorities from New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island to meet him. Those who attended were Dr. Howard, Mr. Rogers, Professor E. D. Sanderson from New Hampshire, and Professor W. E. Britton from Connecticut, and Professor A. E. Stone from Rhode Island, all of whom are officially connected with the moth work in their respective States and are likely to be called upon for advice and co-operation during the progress of the campaign.

This National work will be based upon the theory that Congress will make appropriations from year to year so long as the moth situation demands it. The complete extermination of the pest will be tried in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the work in those States will begin on that basis; but it is regarded as impracticable to undertake such measures in Massachusetts or New Hampshire at present. Extermination involves the closest scrutiny of every scrap of wood, every tree and every rock that might furnish lodgment for the gypsy moth; even the cavities of the old tree trunks are to be examined and filled up, the underbrush to be removed and the ground to be burned or sprayed, and it is evident that \$80,000 would not go very far if such work were to be done in Massachusetts.

Rhode Island and Connecticut have only small infested areas. In the former State the infestation is confined to Providence and a part of Cranston, so far as known, and this is a thickly settled district of about 23 square miles, with no woodland. A good rigorous campaign for three or four years should accomplish the extermination of the pest in this State, though an inspection may have to be maintained a little longer. Up to last week the State had about twenty men at work, who have acquired experience in the field and they will be transferred to the national campaign next week and the State work will cease, having exhausted the appropriation of \$5100 allowed by the Rhode Island legislature.

Benefit of Inspection.

The government inspection of the packing business is naturally a sore subject with the packers. Nelson Morris, one of the "big four" packers, says that "the investigation of the packing companies ordered by the government will injure the country more than the San Francisco fire." For the investigation he laid the blame on the President. On the other hand Mr. Aronson says that while the meat exposures were injuring his business for the moment, they would help it in the end.

The exposures have attracted the world's attention, but they have also led to exposures abroad, and these have shown that the worst abuses which have been revealed anywhere in this country have their counterparts in England, Germany, Australia and the rest of the countries which have any meat packing on a considerable scale. In the United States the packing is on a far bigger scale than in any other part of the world. We are in the habit here of publishing the bad things about ourselves as well as the good. Other countries keep silent about the defects in their households, until, as in this particular exigency in the meat packing cases, public sentiment forces revelations.

The meat inspection law will help and not harm the packers. It will give a government guarantee to the wholesomeness of all the American meats which enter into interstate or foreign commerce. Moreover, this will lead to examinations whereby states and municipalities will take a hand in the work of correcting and averting all abuses in the meat packing and food preparing interest. Mr. Morris overlooks the most important aspect of the whole affair. The other day President Roosevelt telegraphed to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid in London to assure the doubters of the British federation of grocers that "under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp." The government O. K. will send the purchases of all sorts of meat products up to figures never touched before.

A Tough Sentence:

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of Port Arthur recommends that Lieut. General Stoessel, the former Commander of the fortress, be sentenced to death and that Lieut. General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur be condemned to 20 years in the galleys. It is added that the Commission considers that Gen. Renss should be expelled from the Army and that Admiral Alexieff, former Viceroy in the Far East, should be reprimanded.

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Justice at Last.

Say the Hartford Courant: Twelve years ago Captain Alfred Dreyfus—an innocent man—was suddenly placed under arrest as a despicable traitor, who had sold military secrets to a foreign government. His real offence seems to have been the blood in his veins; he was the only Jew on the general staff of the army. All anti-Semitic France went rabid with hate of him. His trial by court-martial was a mere mockery. The tongue of the perjurer and the pen of the forger had it all their own way. He suffered the ignominy of a public degradation; the insignia of his rank were torn from him, his sword was broken before his eyes. He cried aloud, "I am innocent!" the heavens seemed as deaf to his cry as the earth. He was a young man—only 36—and he was condemned to a living death on Devil's Island.

There are resurrection sometimes in these cases; a resurrection, day came for Alfred Dreyfus. The door of his prison-tomb swung open; he was taken back to France. In 1899 he was freed (by pardon) but not exonerated. "Liberty is nothing to me without honor," he said. "Beginning to-day I shall strive unremittingly for the correction of the frightful judicial error of which I am still the victim."

He has not striven in vain. Steadfastly rejecting the thought of a money indemnity—the mints have not coined money enough to compensate such wrongs and sufferings as his—he has obtained what he sought. Thursday the highest court of his country solemnly attested his innocence to three times and to the tines to come. Alfred Dreyfus is again an officer of the French army.

We are glad that the true-hearted, heroic Picquet has lived to see it. We wish Zola could have lived to see it.

In six years the price of gasoline has increased from 7 to 2¢ cents a gallon, due to the automobile demand.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., July 21, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 20 to 24, warm wave, 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 26. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about July 24, cross west of Rockies by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states 29. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about July 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about July 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states 31.

This disturbance will be the first after we have passed the apex or high point, of the summer's heat and with it will begin the long slide downward toward winter's cold. It will also bring the closing days of the severe storm period that will follow July 20. As the cooler weather comes in last days of July showers will be more general except that disturbance.

First disturbance of August will reach Pacific coast about July 29, cross west of Rockies country by close of 30, great central valleys 31 to August 2, eastern states 3. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about July 29, great central valleys 31, eastern states August 2. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about August 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5.

This disturbance will not bring very high temperatures and very cool weather will follow it; otherwise no very important weather events are expected with that disturbance.

My next bulletin will give general forecasts of August crop-weather and will, therefore, be of more than usual interest. August crop-weather will determine the corn-crop of 1906.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

An unknown man, aged 45, was found dead in bed at a lodging house at Providence. He was in an advanced stage of consumption.

Winston Churchill, who has been put forward as a candidate for governor of New Hampshire, has sent in his resignation as a member of the board of governors of the New England Breeders' club.

At the annual meeting at Hartford of the stockholders of the Hartford and Springfield Street Railway company, it was voted to increase the company stock by issuing \$50 additional shares at 6 percent preferred, redeemable by the company at \$1.10.

Lewis Moulton, aged 22, was drowned at South Holderness, Me. He had jumped onto a raft on which another man was fishing and the raft sank under their combined weight.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte and his wife have arrived at Lenox, Mass., where it is expected they will remain until Aug. 6.

A new freight yard has been placed in active operation in Boston by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company. The yard is contiguous to the wharves along the South Bay.

Charles K. Smith, aged 56, treasurer for Norfolk (Mass.) county during the past 17 years, died at his home at Dedham from a general physical breakdown.

John Devonshire, 40 years old, was drowned in the Merrimac river at Newburyport, Mass. He was in a boat with two other men ready to go bathing, when the boat capsized.

John Bagley, 21 years old, was drowned in a small pond at Marlboro, Mass., while swimming with several companions.

An unknown man wearing clothing of good quality was found dead beside the railroad tracks at Wood River Junction, R. I. His skull was crushed and his right leg severed at the hip under the wheels of a train.

Robert Durrrough, 40 years old, was instantly killed by a passenger train at South Lowell, Mass. He was sitting on the track and the train struck him before he could jump to safety.

The body of John Fisher, an aged man,

was found in a canal at Holyoke, Mass.

Although no motive was known for sui-

cide, it is the opinion of the medical ex-

aminer that the man drowned himself.

The New Haven's third rail electric car, which have been run between Hartford and Bristol for several years, were taken off July 8 and the track was restored to its former use as one of the two lines of a double track for steam trains. This action was taken on account of complaints of the danger of the third rail.

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TRADE OF ORIENT

Japanese Nation Itself Planning to Control It

TO BEGIN IN MANCHURIA

Railways, Mines and Forests Will Be Developed Under the Supervision of Mikado's Government—Great Cotton Guild

Washington, July 19.—According to advice received by the bureau of manufactures, the Japanese government has undertaken one of the greatest experiments in the world's history, indicating a purpose to protect, supervise, develop and nationalize all Japanese industries. It is stated that the provisions for the nationalization of the railways was but a single step in the great plan of industrial nationalization toward which the country fast is approaching.

The question of Manchurian development has received careful attention and it now is proposed that a company should be formed by the government and private capitalists jointly for working and developing the railways, mines and forests in Manchuria. If successful along the lines Japan is now working, it is stated that individuals and corporations of America that are striving for the trade of the Orient will discover that they are not competing for this trade against individuals and corporations of Japan, but that they are in commercial conflict with the Japanese nation itself.

A great guild of cotton manufacturing companies of Japan has been formed to capture the Manchurian trade. In connection with the enterprise, the government has decided to make the loan through the Yokohama Specie bank, without limitations as to the amount, not only on cotton textiles, but on matches, cement, beer, marine products, lumber and other goods to be exported to Manchuria at the rate of 4½ percent per annum. As regards freighting, the government will enter into negotiations with the Chinese Eastern railway and the subsidized Japanese steamship lines.

The government will pursue a similar policy with regard to Korea. The bureau of manufactures has received reports from Ambassador Wright, of Tokyo, and from other sources confirming this new movement in Japan.

Moran Announces His Candidacy

Boston, July 16.—District Attorney Moran has broken his silence regarding the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and in a lengthy statement announces that he is a candidate for party standard bearer in the coming state campaign. He says that the reason for his announcing his candidacy so early is because he is familiar with the mental attitude of the party leaders toward him and because he knows that they discourage present activity, and encourage a policy of delay.

Rogers Must Give Up Profits

Boston, July 19.—Judge Putnam of the United States circuit court handed down a decision in the \$3,000,000 suit of the Bay State Gas company of Delaware, by George W. Pepper, receiver, against Henry H. Rogers. The decision is against Rogers, for the court commands that he return the gains and profits accruing to him as trustee for the Delaware company to Boston.

Might Have beaten Record "If"

Dover, Eng., July 19.—Jabez Wolfe of Scotland made a valiant attempt to cross the English channel, but had to abandon the undertaking when seven miles off the French coast, owing to an injury to his leg. It is believed that if he had not met with this accident, he would have beaten the record established by Captain Webb.

Guild's Resting Place Conceded

Boston, July 17.—Governor Guild will not be at the state house this week, having decided to take a week's vacation. At the executive department it was stated that the governor's whereabouts would not be made known during the week, as he desires to be relieved entirely of his official duties during his vacation.

Sick Marines Coming North

San Juan, P. R., July 17.—Cruiser Columbia has sailed for Boston with 300 marines on board, of whom 165 are suffering from malaria contracted at Panama, where they were stationed in anticipation of trouble during the recent elections there. Nineteen of the marines are seriously ill.

A Mother's Terrible Deed

Hartford, July 19.—Mrs. Abraham Rabkinowitz, aged 28, gave her 2-year-old child a dose of carbolic acid and then took a fatal draught herself. The woman died in a short time and the baby cannot recover. Family troubles are said to be responsible for the tragedy.

Injury to Canned Goods Trade

Birmingham, Eng., July 18.—At a meeting of the Grocers' association here it was stated that the canned meat trade was having the most serious effect on trade in all canned goods. American firms are now flooding the country with literature.

Californian Leads the Elks

Denver, July 18.—Judge Henry Melvin of Oakland, Cal., was unanimously elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the convention last evening.

Lady Curzon Passes Away

London, July 19.—Lady Curzon of Cheltenham was the former widow of India, who had been ill for some days, died last evening. She never quite recovered from her serious illness in 1901, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility. She was born in Chicago in 1870.

A BOON TO LABOR 5 PERCENT RAISE

President Orders Strict Observance of Eight-Hour Law

Viewed With Suspicion by Lowell Cotton Operatives

AT INSTIGATION OF TAFT

Unions Who Have Not Money to Engage in a Legal Struggle With Powerful Interests Are Backed by the Government

Washington, July 20.—Action of the greatest importance to labor circles is contemplated in a direction given by the president to officers in charge of public works, at the instance of Secretary Taft. This is to employ the government's own officers to detect and punish violations of the law of 1892, providing that, except in cases of an emergency, work upon government buildings, ships and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

An effort was made by the forces of organized labor during the last session of congress to secure legislation to this end, but so effective was the opposition of the great contracting firms that adjournment was had without any action, though the house committee on labor consumed many hours in listening to powerful arguments on both sides.

Heretofore it has been the practice of executive officers, when complaint was made by labor unions, that the eight-hour law was being violated by contractors building ships, constructing public buildings, engaged in river and harbor work and other public enterprises, to reply that it was not their business; that the law was binding upon the contractors and that if the labor unions felt aggrieved and knew of violations of the law they should proceed against the offenders. The labor unions asserted that it was almost impossible for them to secure the necessary evidence and that they had not the money to engage in a legal struggle with powerful moneyed interests.

Under the president's direction, every government officer in charge of or inspecting a public work in progress is to be directed to promptly report to the department of justice any violations by contractors of the eight-hour law, and prosecution initiated by and at the expense of the government is to follow.

The effect of the order upon the cost of government work is expected to be very great. It is known that it has been almost the rule for government contractors to work their men 10 and 12 and even more hours a day. If they cannot do this they assert that they must increase by 20 or 25 percent the amount of their bids, so that congress must either increase by like percentage the appropriations for public works or must correspondingly reduce the amount of work authorized.

It has been found that quite a number of employees are not subject to the operations of the eight-hour law, being neither laborers nor mechanics—the classes referred to in the act. Such are lock tenders on the western rivers, watchmen on river and harbor works, captains and crews of the numerous fleet of vessels of various kinds employed in these works, draftsmen, clerks, inspectors, paymasters and the like. Still, many thousand workmen in all parts of the country will be affected by the new order of things for which the executive officers are now preparing.

To Rejuvenate "Old Ironsides"

Boston, July 19.—The old frigate Constitution was moved today from her moorings at the Charlestown navy yard to a nearby pier. This was the first time that the historic "Old Ironsides" has been moved since she was brought here from Portsmouth, N. H., in 1897. By the recent government appropriation of \$100,000 the ship will be thoroughly rebuilt. The pressure of water now prevents her rotten hull from falling to pieces.

Industrial School Officer Shot

Vermont, Vt., July 19.—William Maginnis, an officer in the Vermont Industrial school, was shot by Frank Ladri, a runaway boy whom he was trying to recapture. The bullet entered Maginnis' left leg and lodged just above the knee, inflicting a dangerous wound. His condition is reported as comfortable. Ladri was lodged in the town jail.

Yachtsman Succumbs to Apoplexy

Portland, Me., July 17.—Henry H. Rogers' steam yacht Wild Goose arrived here last night, having on board, in a dying condition, Charles D. Brown, rear commodore of the Boston Yacht club. Brown was taken to a hospital, where he died. Brown suffered a stroke of apoplexy while the fleet was en route to Cape Porpoise.

Fear of Spread of Rabies

Adams, Mass., July 17.—The selectmen of this town have decided to issue an order that all dogs be restrained or muzzled within 48 hours. This action followed the recent killing of two dogs at Reufrew who were found to be suffering from rabies. Yesterday several dogs were bitten by a dog which is supposed to have rabies.

Prison Doors Thrown Open

Washington, July 18.—Advices received at the Venezuelan legation here confirm the report that General Castro, in commemoration of his resumption of the presidency, has pardoned all offenders sentenced by the state courts. The prisons have not yet formed his new cabinet.

Snowballing on Hot Day

Denver, July 20.—During the Elks' parade here the marchers were showered with flowers and snowballs, several caravans of snow, having been brought from the Continental divide to show the diversity of the Colorado climate. The temperature on the street while the snowballing was in progress was 85 degrees.

CONSIDERED TOO VAGUE

Textile Council Thinks It Is a "Leveling Up" Process Which Will Not Prove Satisfactory—No Decision Reached

Lowell, Mass., July 19.—Declaring that the proposition of the cotton manufacturers of Lowell offering an increase approximating 5 percent in wages to the mill operatives was too vague to be understood, the Lowell Textile Council last night adjourned until next Monday evening, after a lengthy meeting at which the letter received from the Lowell Cotton Manufacturers' association was considered. The Lowell Textile Council represents all the unions of cotton mill workers of Lowell, while the Manufacturers' association numbers in its membership representatives of all the large cotton mills of the city.

The letter which was considered by the Textile Council last night was sent to the council by Secretary Southworth of the Cotton Manufacturers' association, and offered an increase of 5 percent in place of the increase of 10 percent which the Textile union had asked for. The 5 percent increase, however, it was understood, was not to be a flat raise, but was to be in the nature of a "levelling up" or revision of the schedule.

Chairman Duggan of the Textile Council issued a statement after the meeting of the council last night in which he said:

"The Textile Council could not understand the letter written by the Lowell Cotton Manufacturers' association because it was so vague. The agents have promised an increase to somebody of some time, but the Textile Council did not know when or to whom. The Textile Council has adjourned until next week Monday night without coming to any decision in the matter."

Secretary Southworth of the Manufacturers' association issued a statement last evening in regard to the letter to the Textile Council. He said in the statement: "There has been some misapprehension apparently over the manufacturers' letter. One newspaper, in an editorial upon it, said in substance that unskilled labor would not share in the proposed advance. This, of course, is not so. Two Boston newspapers intimated that some employees would find their wages reduced. This also is not warranted by anything in the letter and is out of the question."

Lewiston Falls In Line

Lewiston, Me., July 19.—Notices have been posted announcing an advance of 5 percent in wages at nearly all of the Lewiston cotton mills. This advance affects several thousand employees. At the Bates mill the advance will go into effect July 30, while at the Androscoggin the 5 percent increase will begin Aug. 6. A busy and prosperous year is promised.

Pepperell Mills Will Raise Wages

Biddeford, Me., July 19.—An advance in wages of 5 percent was announced to the 3800 operatives of the Pepperell mills in this city. The advance is voluntary on the part of the management and means a total increase in expenses of \$90,000 a year. When other mills in New England reduced wages the Pepperell did not join in the reduction.

Will Benefit 10,000 Operatives

Manchester, N. H., July 19.—Agent Straw announces that the Amoskeag corporation proposes to raise the wages of the operatives on an average of 5 percent, the increase to go into effect July 30. More than 10,000 operatives will be affected by the raise, which is entirely voluntary on the part of the corporation.

Made Nothing by Striking

Warren, Mass., July 19.—After being out 10 days, the employees of the Sayles & Jenks woolen mill, who have been on strike for an increase of wages, have returned to work. The management of the mills made no concessions in the way of granting an increase, but agreed to take back all the strikers.

A Raise at Waterville

Waterville, Me., July 19.—Notices were posted in all departments of the Lockwood cotton mill yesterday, announcing an increase in wages to take effect July 30. The amount has not been determined. About 1300 employees will be benefited.

Electric Car Kills Providence Man

Providence, July 19.—John Kenny, aged 60, was struck by an electric car here last night, sustaining injuries from which he soon died. Eye witnesses of the accident state that the car was proceeding very rapidly at the time of the accident. The motorman, Harry C. Mayhew, was arrested.

More Smallpox at Colon

Washington, July 19.—Eleven new cases of smallpox at Colon are reported to the Washington office of the canal commission by Governor Magoon. No Americans have the disease.

Aeronaut Makes New Record

Paris, July 18.—Conan De La Vaux, in the course of his first ascent in his new balloon, established a dirigible record by remaining eight hours in the air over the Bois de Boulogne.

Armistice Pending Peace Talk

San Salvador, July 19.—The armistice between Salvador and Honduras on the one side and Guatemala on the other began yesterday. A treaty of peace is to be discussed in neutral waters on board the United States cruiser Marblehead. Tuesday afternoon the Guatemalan forces were defeated at Platano and Metapam, with enormous losses.

Snowballing on Hot Day

Denver, July 20.—During the Elks' parade here the marchers were showered with flowers and snowballs, several caravans of snow, having been brought from the Continental divide to show the diversity of the Colorado climate. The temperature on the street while the snowballing was in progress was 85 degrees.

THE STREUB MURDER**But Little Light Shed by the Official Investigation**

Great Barrington, Mass., July 20.—The selectmen of the town have offered a reward of \$250 for information leading to the arrest of the murderer of John Streub, the 12-year-old boy, whose body was found last Sunday in the woods near Housatonic. This action was contemplated several days ago, but was postponed, as the selectmen had reason to think that an arrest would be made very shortly without the incentive of a reward. The developments of the official investigation of the last few days, however, have been of little value, so the decision to announce the reward was reached.

It is believed that the murder was committed on the morning of July 10. According to relatives of young Streub, he was absent from his home on the Monday night preceding, and the efforts of the detectives have been directed in part to finding out where the boy spent that night. This part of the investigation is conducted on the theory that the boy was killed by tramps, but the officers do not deny that they are conducting other lines of inquiry pointing in quite another direction.

Mother and Child Perished

Malden, Mass., July 20.—Mrs. Louis Cohen, 33 years old, and her 5-year-old son, Benjamin, lost their lives in a fire which nearly destroyed a tenement house on Bryant street. Three other children were huddled out the window to neighbors by Mrs. Cohen and saved, but the mother, it is thought, was overcome by smoke while seeking her fourth child. Cohen, the father, was at his shoe store some distance off when the fire occurred and was so overcome by the shock that he was taken to a hospital. It is thought that the fire originated from a can of gasoline on the first floor.

Woman's Nerves Were Unstrung

Boston, July 20.—The body of Mrs. J. S. Plaza of New York city, who plunged to her death from the fifth story of Hotel Touraine Wednesday night, was taken by her husband to their summer home in Orange, N. J., last night. Mrs. Plaza died at the city hospital as a result of her terrible cuts and internal injuries. Medical Examiner MacDonald declared there was no question of Mrs. Plaza's death being due to anything but accident. She had come from a sanitarium in Melrose, where she had rested as a cure for her nerves.

Alleged Misuse of Mail

Boston, July 20.—On surely furnished by a former schoolmate, Fred E. Bridge of Arlington, who was arrested on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was released from jail last evening. Last Saturday Bridge was held in \$200, charged with an offense against the postal laws committed in Boston. On Tuesday he was re-arrested and held in another \$2000 bail on charge of committing a similar offense in Cleveland. Both cases have been continued to next Tuesday.

Criticism of President Disapproved

Hartford, July 20.—Criticism of the methods pursued by President Roosevelt in connection with the investigation of the packers by Frank Thurber of New York was the chief feature of Thursday's session of the national pure food convention. He characterized as hysterical the publicity given to the reports concerning the packing houses by the president. A motion was later passed disapproving the sentiments expressed against President Roosevelt.

COAL**Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Face Itched Most Fearfully—Hands Pinned Down to Prevent Scratching****MIRACULOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES****"When my little boy was six months old, he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened his mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest, and back, in short the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed, we had to pin his hands down; otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully."**

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resinol, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared, it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as ever before." E. Horrath, President of the C. L. Mohrhardt Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 30 Rock Alley, June 5, 1906.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resinol are sold throughout the world. Peter Dunn & Sons, Corp., 66 Broadway, New York. "How to Get Our Cuticura."**To Serve as Training Ship**

Buffalo, July 18.—The gunboat Bancroft has been transferred to the treasury department and her name will be struck from the naval list. In the future she will be used as a training ship for revenue cutter cadets. The Bancroft was launched in 1892. She has a tonnage of 850 tons and is a miniature warship in every detail.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

Capital \$3,000,000

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

(The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1861.)

CHAPTER 1306.

AN ACT Enacting Towns to Condemn Land For School Purposes.

(Passed March 9, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any town, from time to time, may take lands thereon, improved or unimproved, for the location of school houses; the enlargement of school house lots, and for school purposes, provided that the amount of the same at any one taking shall not exceed one acre.

Sec. 2. If any town has already passed or shall hereafter pass a vote to erect a school house or enlarge a school house lot, and the school committee shall fix upon a location for such school house in said town or shall determine that a school lot ought to be enlarged, the said school committee or said town shall, within six months from the date of the passage of a resolution by said school committee to take any land for such purpose or purpose, file in the records of land evidence for said town a description of the land, and also a plan thereof, and a statement that the same is taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, which description and statement shall be signed by the chairman or president of the said school committee, and upon the filing of such description, statement, and plan the title in fee simple of such land shall vest in said town; and after the filing of such description, statement, and plan, notice of the taking of such land shall be served upon the owners of and persons having an estate in and interested in such land by the town sergeant of said town laying a true and attested copy of such description and statement of such persons personally, or at their place of usual place of abode in this state with some person living there, and in case any of such persons are absent from this state and have no last and usual place of abode therein occupied by any person, or in case the whereabouts of any of such persons are unknown to said town sergeant, such copy shall be left with the persons, if any, in charge of or having possession of such land taken of such absent person or persons whose whereabouts are unknown, and another copy thereof shall be mailed to the address of such absent persons if the same is known to said officer; and after the filing of such description and statement, the town clerk of said town shall cause a copy of such description and statement to be published in some newspaper published in the county in which said town is located at least twice a week for three successive weeks; and if any party shall agree with said school committee for the price of the land so taken, the same shall be paid to him forthwith by said town.

Sec. 3. Any owner or person entitled to any estate in or interested in any part of the land so taken, who cannot agree with said school committee for the price of the land so taken in which he is interested as aforesaid, may, within three months after personal notice of said taking, or, if he have no personal notice, may, within one year from the filing of the description, statement, and plan referred to in section two of this act, apply by petition to the superior court held for the county where said land is located, setting forth the taking of his land and praying for an assessment of damages by a jury. Upon the filing of said petition the said court shall cause twenty days' notice of the pendency thereof to be given to said town by serving the town treasurer of said town with a certified copy thereof, and may proceed after such notice to the trial thereof; and such trial shall determine all questions of fact relating to the value of such land and the amount thereof, and shall be conducted in every respect as other civil cases are tried, including the right to except to rulings and apply for new trial for cause. In case of conflicting claims to such land by any two or more petitioners, said court may set down the petitions of such petitioners for trial at the same time by the same jury, and may frame all necessary issues for the trial thereof.

Sec. 4. In case any owner or person having an estate in or interested in such land shall fail to receive personal notice of the taking of such land, and shall fail to file his petition as provided in section three of this act, said court, in its discretion, may permit the filing of such petition subsequent to said period of one year from the filing of such description and statement; Provided, such person shall have had no actual knowledge of the taking of such land in season to file such petition; and provided, said town, after the filing of such description and statement, shall not have paid any other persons claiming to own such land the price or value of the same, or be liable to pay for the same under any judgment rendered against said town under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1307.

AN ACT In Addition to Chapter 1001 of the Public Laws, Entitling "An Act Providing For the Better Management of the Public Schools In the State," Passed April 17, 1863.

(Passed March 13, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. At the next annual assessment of taxes in the town of Tiverton, after the passage of this act, a tax shall be levied upon the whole ratable property in said town of Tiverton, according to the valuation of the same for the purpose of assessing the town tax, equal to the whole amount of the appraised values of the school property heretofore belonging in the several school districts in said town as fixed by decree of the supreme court under and according to the provisions of Chapter 1001 of the Public Laws, passed April 17, 1863, and shall remit to the tax-payers of each school district their proportional share of the appraised value of the school property in such district; Provided, that if any district be in debt and said debt be assumed by the town to the amount of its school property, the amount of said debt shall be deducted from the whole amount to be remitted to the tax-payers of said district.

Sec. 2. In case the debt of any district in the town of Tiverton shall exceed the appraised value of the school property of such district, then the town shall not assume such excess, but such district, in case the town votes to assume the debt of the several districts to the amount of the appraised value of the district property, shall proceed to levy and collect a district tax and pay the amount of the district debt which is not assumed by the town.

Sec. 3. The electors of the town of Tiverton qualified to vote on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money when legally assembled in town meeting, may vote to assume the debts of the several school districts, and may also vote to issue the bonds or notes of the town in payment thereof for an amount not exceeding in all fifteen thousand dollars, payable at such times and with such rate of interest, either with or without a provision for a sinking fund, as the said town meeting may determine, or in default thereof, as the town council of said town may determine.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 1308.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 232 of the General Laws, Entitling "Of Town Sergeants and Constables."

(Passed March 14, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 232 of the General Laws, entitled "Of Town Sergeants and Constables," is hereby amended by adding the following section:

"Sec. 6. Any constable, except a constable elected by the electors of any town or city, may be removed for cause from office at any time by the town council or other body appointing him, after notice in writing to such constable of the charges

against him and an opportunity given him for a hearing."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1309.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 17 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Fees and Costs in Certain Cases," as Amended by Chapter 232 of the Public Laws, Passed March 29, 1861, Entitling "An Act in Amendment of and in Addition to Section 17 of Chapter 232 of the General Laws."

(Passed March 14, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any town, from time to time, may take lands thereon, improved or unimproved, for the location of school houses; the enlargement of school house lots, and for school purposes, provided that the amount of the same at any one taking shall not exceed one acre.

Sec. 2. If any town has already passed or shall hereafter pass a vote to erect a school house or enlarge a school house lot, and the school committee shall fix upon a location for such school house in said town or shall determine that a school lot ought to be enlarged, the said school committee or said town shall, within six months from the date of the passage of a resolution by said school committee to take any land for such purpose or purpose, file in the records of land evidence for said town a description of the land, and also a plan thereof, and a statement that the same is taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, which description and statement shall be signed by the chairman or president of the said school committee, and upon the filing of such description, statement, and plan the title in fee simple of such land shall vest in said town; and after the filing of such description, statement, and plan, notice of the taking of such land shall be served upon the owners of and persons having an estate in and interested in such land by the town sergeant of said town laying a true and attested copy of such description and statement of such persons personally, or at their place of usual place of abode in this state with some person living there, and in case any of such persons are absent from this state and have no last and usual place of abode therein occupied by any person, or in case the whereabouts of any of such persons are unknown to said town sergeant, such copy shall be left with the persons, if any, in charge of or having possession of such land taken of such absent person or persons whose whereabouts are unknown, and another copy thereof shall be mailed to the address of such absent persons if the same is known to said officer; and after the filing of such description and statement, the town clerk of said town shall cause a copy of such description and statement to be published in some newspaper published in the county in which said town is located at least twice a week for three successive weeks; and if any party shall agree with said school committee for the price of the land so taken, the same shall be paid to him forthwith by said town.

Sec. 3. Any owner or person entitled to any estate in or interested in any part of the land so taken, who cannot agree with said school committee for the price of the land so taken in which he is interested as aforesaid, may, within three months after personal notice of said taking, or, if he have no personal notice, may, within one year from the filing of the description, statement, and plan referred to in section two of this act, apply by petition to the superior court held for the county where said land is located, setting forth the taking of his land and praying for an assessment of damages by a jury. Upon the filing of said petition the said court shall cause twenty days' notice of the pendency thereof to be given to said town by serving the town treasurer of said town with a certified copy thereof, and may proceed after such notice to the trial thereof; and such trial shall determine all questions of fact relating to the value of such land and the amount thereof, and shall be conducted in every respect as other civil cases are tried, including the right to except to rulings and apply for new trial for cause. In case of conflicting claims to such land by any two or more petitioners, said court may set down the petitions of such petitioners for trial at the same time by the same jury, and may frame all necessary issues for the trial thereof.

Sec. 4. In case any owner or person having an estate in or interested in such land shall fail to receive personal notice of the taking of such land, and shall fail to file his petition as provided in section three of this act, said court, in its discretion, may permit the filing of such petition subsequent to said period of one year from the filing of such description and statement; Provided, such person shall have had no actual knowledge of the taking of such land in season to file such petition; and provided, said town, after the filing of such description and statement, shall not have paid any other persons claiming to own such land the price or value of the same, or be liable to pay for the same under any judgment rendered against said town under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1310.

AN ACT Providing For Uniformity In Probate Proceedings.

(Passed March 14, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The state auditor shall prescribe the forms to be used by the probate courts and for the records thereof, which shall be printed and be furnished by him to the clerks of the probate courts without charge; and all probate courts shall furnish such forms without charge to parties; and may require all parties to use them.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1311.

AN ACT To Authorize the Issuance of Bonds to Be Known as the "Armory Construction Loan."

(Passed Feb. 20, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The general treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to issue scrip or certificates of debt in the name and behalf of the state, and under its seal, and countersigned by the governor, to an amount not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be designated the Armory Construction Loan. Said scrip shall be issued as registered bonds or with interest coupons attached; shall mature not more than forty years from the date of issue; shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; shall be redeemable at maturity in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; and shall be sold at par value thereof. Said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in this state.

Sec. 2. The general treasurer shall on issuing said bonds establish a sinking fund and apportion thereto, from year to year an amount sufficient with its accumulations to extinguish the debt at its maturity. The amount necessary each year to pay the interest and sinking fund requirements of said bonds shall be included in and made a part of the annual appropriation bill for the expenses of the state government; and any premium over the par value of said bonds received on the sale thereof shall form a part of the sinking fund for their redemption.

Sec. 3. The amount received from the sale of said scrip, less any premium received over the par value thereof, as provided in section 2, is hereby appropriated for the construction of the state armory; and the state auditor is hereby authorized and directed, upon the receipt of vouchers properly authenticated by the army commission, to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the payment for the construction of said state armory out of the money so received.

Sec. 4. The general treasurer is hereby directed to deposit the proceeds from the sale of said scrip, less the aforesaid premium, in one or more of the depositories in which the funds of the state may be lawfully kept, and the interest accruing thereon shall be added to and made a part of the general funds of the state.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1312.

AN ACT To Authorize the Issuance of Bonds to Be Known as the "Highway Construction Loan."

(Passed Feb. 20, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The general treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness in the name and behalf of the state, and under its seal, and countersigned by the governor, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, to be designated the highway construction loan. Said scrip shall be issued as registered bonds or bonds with interest coupons attached; said bonds shall mature not more than thirty years from the date of their issue; shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin of the United States at the present standard of weight and fineness.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1307.

AN ACT In Addition to Chapter 1001 of the Public Laws, Entitling "An Act Providing For the Better Management of the Public Schools In the State," Passed April 17, 1863.

(Passed March 13, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. At the next annual assessment of taxes in the town of Tiverton, after the passage of this act, a tax shall be levied upon the whole ratable property in said town of Tiverton, according to the valuation of the same for the purpose of assessing the town tax, equal to the whole amount of the appraised values of the school property heretofore belonging in the several school districts in said town as fixed by decree of the supreme court under and according to the provisions of Chapter 1001 of the Public Laws, passed April 17, 1863, and shall remit to the tax-payers of each school district their proportional share of the appraised value of the school property in such district; Provided, that if any district be in debt and said debt be assumed by the town to the amount of its school property, the amount of said debt shall be deducted from the whole amount to be remitted to the tax-payers of said district.

Sec. 2. In case the debt of any district in the town of Tiverton shall exceed the appraised value of the school property of such district, then the town shall not assume such excess, but such district, in case the town votes to assume the debt of the several districts to the amount of the appraised value of the district property, shall proceed to levy and collect a district tax and pay the amount of the district debt which is not assumed by the town.

Sec. 3. The electors of the town of Tiverton qualified to vote on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money when legally assembled in town meeting, may vote to assume the debts of the several school districts, and may also vote to issue the bonds or notes of the town in payment thereof for an amount not exceeding in all fifteen thousand dollars, payable at such times and with such rate of interest, either with or without a provision for a sinking fund, as the said town meeting may determine, or in default thereof, as the town council of said town may determine.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 1313.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 4 of Chapter 175 of the General Laws, Entitling "General Provisions For the Protection of Fisheries."

(Passed March 22, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. A fac-simile of the signature of the clerk of the superior court for the counties of Providence and Bristol or the district courts of the first, sixth, and tenth judicial districts, imprinted by him, with the seal of said court affixed, upon any civil process, original, supplementary, or final, or upon any copy of or accompanying the same, or upon any subpoena, or upon any other paper requiring the signature of said clerks and the seal of said court issuing out of the court of which he is clerk, except complaints and warrants, intituluses, capias, remands, and writs of habeas corpus, shall be redeemable at maturity in gold coin of the United States at the present standard of weight and fineness.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1314.

AN ACT Authorizing the Clerk of the Superior Court For the Counties of Providence and Bristol, and of the District Courts of the First, Sixth and Tenth Judicial Districts, to Use Fac-Similes of Their Signatures on Certain Papers.

(Passed March 22, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. A fac-simile of the signature of the clerk of the superior court for the counties of Providence and Bristol or the district courts of the first, sixth, and tenth judicial districts, imprinted by him, with the seal of said court affixed, upon any civil process, original, supplementary, or final, or upon any copy of or accompanying the same, or upon any subpoena, or upon any other paper requiring the signature of said clerks and the seal of said court issuing out of the court of which he is clerk, except complaints and warrants, intituluses, capias, remands, and writs of habeas corpus, shall be redeemable at maturity in gold coin of the United States at the present standard of weight and fineness.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1315.

AN ACT Providing For the Heating and Lighting the Armories of Chartered Independent Military Organizations of the State.

(Passed March 27, 1866.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The sum of eight hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of heating and lighting the armories of the independent chartered military organizations of the state, which said sum shall be apportioned as follows:

Section 2. The general treasurer shall, on issuing bonds, establish a sinking fund and apportion thereto, from year to year an amount sufficient with its accumulations to extinguish the debt at its maturity. The amount necessary each year to pay the interest and sinking fund requirements of said bonds shall be included in and made a part of the annual appropriation bill for the expenses of the state government; and any premiums over the par value of said bonds received on the sale thereof shall form a part of said sinking fund for their redemption.

Sec. 3. The amount received from the sale of said bonds, less any premium

Larry's Wedding

By Constance D'Arcy Mackay

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When Larry Donovan was promoted from footman to coachman and moved from a room over the stables to a trim cottage with a fine view of the Hemstead's lawn he felt as if the summit of his ambition had been reached. If genius is a capacity for hard work Larry could well lay claim to it, for he toiled early and late with a pertinacity which set him high in the estimation of his employer and enabled him to put by a snug sum by the time he had been in America three years.

There was only one thing wanting to make Larry's happiness complete, and that was the presence of Ellen O'Neal, who was already on her way from the old country. A month ago Larry had sent the money for her transportation.

Ellen was the belle of Ballymoran, and his winning her was to be viewed in the light of a great triumph. For while it had been up and down as to whether she would marry him or Tim Kearny, but Ellen had chosen Larry, and in the letters she wrote him from time to time there was no mention of Tim Kearny.

"Shure her heart's all mine," said Larry to himself, and as the day of Ellen's landing approached his joy became more and more apparent.

Indeed, the whole Headstrand household took an interest in Ellen's home coming. The servants knew her age to a dot, that her eyes were as blue as the lakes of Killarney and her hair like burnished copper.

The morning of his wedding dawned clearly and Larry was in jubilant spirits as he took the Long Island train for New York. How Ellen would delight in their little cottage and exult in the surprise that her husband was not a groom, but a full-fledged coachman.

Larry boarded the immigrant ferry-boat, and it was not till he had reached the immigration building on Ellis Island that he found that the Cedric, the steamer on which Ellen was coming, was a day late.

A whole twenty-four hours to spend without Ellen! Larry wandered disconsolately through the long bare halls of the building, stopping to look at the newly landed immigrants in their cage-like compartments and thinking of the time when he had been like them. In one of the hulls a girl was talking to a blue-robed official and biting her lips to keep from crying. She was young and slender, with deep gray eyes.

"I'm sorry," the official was saying kindly, "but we haven't been able to get any word of the aunt who was to meet you, and you're too young a girl to work alone in the city. It's against the law. If your aunt doesn't come for you, you'll have to go back to Ireland to your own people."

"But they're all dead," said the girl. "Shure, there's no one belonging to me at all except this aunt in New York whom I've never seen. An' if she doesn't come for me?"—The girl broke off with a sudden sob, so childish, so piteous, that Larry, in spite of his happiness, felt his heart ache for her.

"It's a shame, it is," he said to himself. "A poor young bit of a thing like that! Faith, if my Ellen was only here we might think of something to do for the girl." And on his way back to New York Larry determined to speak to Ellen about the matter. Women's wits were much better than men's in such cases.

Next morning he was early at the island and instead of waiting in the immigration building tramped up and down outside that he might catch the first glimpse of the boat that was bringing Ellen to him. Presently he descried it, and his blood raced at the sight.

He stood as near as he could to the gangplank and anxiously scanned the faces of the immigrants crowded on the deck, but Ellen's was not among them. Larry was filled with an anguish of apprehension. Then his heart leaped. He had seen the glint of Ellen's red gold hair. For an instant she faced him, their eyes met, and then she turned and spoke to a man beside her. He laughed and pushed back his cap. As he did so Larry recognized him. It was Tim Kearny. They were coming down the gangplank now, and Ellen, to steady herself, put a bare red hand on the railing. On her fourth finger gleamed a plain gold wedding ring.

Larry was too stunned to speak. He turned toward the immigration building. He knew not what to do or where to go. The mockery of it all swept over him—the fruitless years of planning and working, the little house that he had meant to be so happy in. Worse than all, the shame of returning alone smote him to the quick. But as he stumbled on there flashed through his mind the memory of the gray-eyed girl he had seen the day before. She had been so helpless, yet so lovely in her grief. Somehow the recollection of her loneliness seemed to draw him toward her as if by an invisible bond.

"Shure, misery loves company," he said to himself, "and if the girl could only learn to care for me 'tis joy and not sorrow might be in store for us."

He quickened his steps, fumbling in his pocket for the letters with which Mr. Headstrand had invested him in case he had trouble in proving his right to Ellen. They certified as to Larry's character and errand beyond a doubt and satisfied the middle aged official who ran his eye across them. "Well," he said.

The situation was a difficult one, and it took Larry some moments to explain.

Finally the official threw back his head and laughed. "We've had a good many romances on the island," he cried, "but this beats all! Still, as far as I can see, there's nothing against your marrying the girl if she consents. At present she's expecting to be deported, for we've found that her aunt died some days after the girl sailed."

So Nora MacManus was called from the women's detention room and came with a look of wonder and wonder which deepened as she saw Larry.

"They're telling me you're from the old sod," said he, "and that your name's Nora MacManus. Is it of the Irishman MacManus ye are?"

"Yes," said Nora. Her voice was as soft as the run of a river.

"I was at Bushmoran once myself," said Larry, and he went on to speak of the old people and the old times. "Faith, they're a great band when people live in a strange land," he said.

Then Larry took both of Nora's hands at the same time.

"Nora, girl," he said, "listen to me." As he was speaking she kept her gray eyes fixed on his honest blue ones. He didn't move until he had told her the whole story. "I've lost faith in one woman," he declared, "but not in all. And the little house back there is lonely and empty, and my heart—shure, it's lonely and empty too. Will ye come and fill it, Nora, alman? Will ye trust me when I tell ye that the longer I stand here speakin' with ye the more I love ye?"

"It gives me a feelin' of home to know they have the Blarney stone in America," said Nora, a gleam of humor appearing in her eye.

"I'm no worse than an aunt ye never had seen," pleaded Larry. "I may be some better. And the people where we're going—shure, they'll never know but what you're the girl I came here to marry. There's such a thing as love at first sight. Nora, darlin', and that's what's the mitter with me this minute. Ah, say ye'll marry me, though I know ye've never set eyes on me before?"

"Oh, but I have!" cried Nora. "Yesterday in the hall!"—She stopped with a quick blush.

"Ah," cried the delighted Larry, "then ye did notice me, my angel! 'Twas hardly a wink I got last night, for your face kept hauntin' me. I thought of what I'd beard ye say and how lonely and hard it was for ye, a girl in a strange land."

"Did ye, now?" said Nora. "There's few would have thought of that!" A wonderful change passed over her face. Her eyes softened "if ye think—if you're still shure"—She faltered, groping for a word.

"Ah, Nora, is it 'Yes' ye mean?" cried the ecstatic Larry.

And Nora nodded.

So Larry and Ellen were married, and the kindly official and the matron of the detention room were witnesses of the simple ceremony. And it chanced that as he and his bride stood on the deck of the immigrant ferry they came face to face with Mr. and Mrs. Tim Kearny, also bound for New York.

"Nora, my dear," said Larry, "this is Mrs. Kearny. Mrs. Kearny, I'd like to make you acquainted with my wife, Mrs. Lawrence Donovan." He shot a sharp look at Tim. "Is it on your weddin' thrip ye are?" he questioned and without waiting for an answer drew Nora toward the bow of the boat, so that in going down the gangplank they took precedence of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Kearny, who followed sullenly behind and were just in time to see Larry pull a cab, hand Nora into it and, jumping in after her, close the door with a vicious slam.

"There are times," said Larry, "when it pays to be extravagant," and, leaning over, he squeezed Nora's hand.

London's Comic Paper.

London Punch was concocted in the back parlor of a public house behind Drury Lane theater. The first editor of Punch was the landlord of that tavern, and in that room assembled almost every night some of the most lively wits of the day—more noted, as Dion Boucicault tells, for wit than money. The landlord made punch, and around the bowl those men would sit drinking, smoking and cracking jokes.

The landlord proposed that their jokes should not be wasted, that their wit should start a comic paper. A good idea, but what name to give it?

What name? The child should have its father's name. And the landlord pointed to the bowl of punch. And the paper was started. It struggled on for about a year and then was sold for £100 to Bradbury & Evans, the firm that printed it. The best writers in England hastened to their standard. It has the notoriety of being expelled from several kingdoms on the continent of Europe.—*Sunday Magazine*.

The Sun Not Burned Out.

It has been stated by such authorities as Kelvin, Newcomb and Ball that the future of the sun's activity will be comparatively short—not more than 10,000 years—and some have even suggested that the sun's activity already shows signs of waning. So far is this from being the case that only one-fourth of our supply of energy has been expended, and three-fourths are yet in store for the future life of the planetary system. This opens up to our contemplation a decidedly refreshing view of the future and will give renewed hope to all who believe that the end of mundane progress is not yet in sight. Not only should the future possibilities of scientific progress be vastly extended, but there will in all probability be the most ample time for the further development of the races of beings inhabiting this planet. According to this view, the evolution of our earth is still in its infancy, with the zenith of its splendor far in the future.—T. J. J. See in *Atlantic*.

At the Play.

"She must be fifty if she's a day. How can she manage to play the part of a young girl?"

"Well, you know, she was a young girl once."—*Brooklyn Life*.

When all is summed up, a man never speaks of himself without loss.

His accusations of himself are always believed, his praises never.—*Montaigne*.

Mohammed.

Mohammed was abstemious. A handful of dates and a mouthful of water were severely, "have been in swimming in spite of my express prohibition?"

"Father," said John earnestly, "isn't it one of the first principles of law that no witness is bound to incriminate himself?"—*Boserville Journal*.

More Like It.

"Graphic is in financial straits, I hear."

"Don't believe it. I'll bet they're financial crooks."—*Tatler*.

Jack Tar, Humorist.

There's never any telling what our blues-jackets will do when "out for a lark." A number of them were in Londonderry a week or two ago, and a couple of them, walking along Foyle street, noticed a woman standing on the footpath with a baby in her arms. One of the "stars" in passing snatched the baby out of her arms and made off at full speed toward the Great Northern railway. For a moment the astonished mother stood in bewilderment. She then raised an alarm and ran screaming after the blues-jacket. He was joined by others, who seemed to appreciate the joke immensely. The whole body rushed through street after street, the mother still pursuing. In Ferryquay street the "stars" halted, dashed into a shop, bought a perambulator, placed the child in it and retraced their steps at a rattling pace until they met the infuriated mother. They then pulled up, quieted her fears and handed her over her child in the handsome new perambulator, which she wheeled off in pride and triumph, the blues-jackets meantime cheering.—LONDON ANSWERS.

What "Paste" Is.

"Paste" from which imitation precious stones are made is widely known, but few are acquainted with the ingredients, though it is generally understood that the paste gains its brilliance from the lead it contains. Fortunately vary for the paste, but all contain rock crystal, red lead, carbonate of potash, borax and white arsenic. It is required that these articles shall be of a high grade of purity, as there is a considerable waste, so that the gems made from "paste" as the composition is technically known, are by no means inexpensive. The lead gives to the paste its brilliancy, while the rock crystal contributes brilliancy. A paste diamond cannot scratch glass and is thus easily detected, but colored stones are made of crystal alone that are considerably harder than glass. In the making of these a crystal stone is hollowed out and filled with some colored liquid, the orifice being closed with a plug of crystal, which is ground down so that there is no trace of the junction.

Brute force degrades those who successfully use it.

Every time it is reported to there is a reaction toward the brute creation.

"The story of the wrongs done to woman is as old as time, and the blight and curse of it has followed man through the centuries."

A Few Facts About Women.

Truly great men always recognize the rights of women. Wendell Phillips says years ago:

"No man can defend his own right to vote without granting it to women. The only reason why the demand sounds strange is because man never analyzed his own right. The moment he begins to analyze it, he cannot defend it without admitting her. Our fathers proclaimed, sixty years ago, that government was co-equal with the right to take money and to punish for crime. Now let women go free from the penal statute, let her property be exempt from taxation, until you admit her to the ballot box."

Goethe said that if you plant an oak in a flower pot, hemmed in by restrictions, that either the oak will be dwarfed or the flower pot will break.

We have planted woman in a flower pot, hemmed her in by restrictions, and when we move to enlarge her sphere, society cries out: 'Oh, you'll break the flower pot.' Well, I say, let it break. Man made it, and the sooner it goes to pieces the better. Let us see how broadly the branches will throw themselves, and how beautiful will be the shape, and how glorious against the moonlit sky or glowing sunset the foliage shall appear."

Women Endowed with Keener Perception Than Men.

By endowment, woman has a keener perception of the right than man, deeper conviction of duty, a higher sense of responsibility, a better educated conscience, and stronger loyalty to its demands. She holds to a higher standard of morals for both sexes, and responds more readily to its requirements than does her stronger brother.

It is strange, therefore, aye, more than strange, that in this age of light and truth, men whom we know to be intelligent, men who seem to be good, men who profess to be Christians, can find a place in their hearts so unchristian as to offer opposition to woman's claim to equal rights in all the fields of active life.

Women's Need of the Ballot.

Both for herself and for the effect which her disfranchisement has upon her actual income, and for the sake of the government as it comes into beneficial contact or into ruinous collision with those who are dearer to her than life itself, does the wage-earning woman need the ballot.—*Florence Kelley*.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken by your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the pain of cutting teeth immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" is the prescription of over 10,000 physicians and best family physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beside analgesic for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Avoid over-eating. Of the two evils it is better to eat too little than too much.

Those persons who do not need iron, but who are troubled with Nervousness and Depression, will find in Carter's Little Nervy's Pill a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Nervy's Pill, which is often exerted a most powerful effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating, and you will be free from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Three pints of water daily should be drunk by the average man.

If she kestrels is misery what are Carter's Little Nervy's Pill? they will positively cure it. People who have tried them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A gurgling of salt and water is a remedy for an ordinary sore throat.

Pale face indicates dyspepsia, and too heavy eating is relieved of once by taking one of Carter's Little Nervy's Pill immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A piece of raw onion rubbed on a troublesome sore tooth.

There is some article in the use of medicaments that gives so large a return for the money as a good tonic strengthening phlegm, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Hollidonia Peppermint.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Known.

—*Charlton H. Fletcher*

Women's Dep't.

Ex-Governor Altgeld on Wrongs Done to Women:

Governor John P. Altgeld in a book just published, "The Cost of Suffering for Nothing" states in the chapter "Wrong Done to Women":

"The conditions necessary to reach the highest development in this world, for either man or woman, are independent and absolute equality of rights. This is the essence of justice and the highest civilization is impossible where these conditions do not exist. Neither man nor woman can become really great while the other is kept subordinate. And the different people of the earth rank on the scale of progress according to the treatment their women receive.

"Their condition is the lowest among the savages and barbarians, where they are compelled to do all the drudgery and to wait on their lords and masters as slaves; and it is the highest in the United States of America, where they possess the greatest degree of independence and equality of rights ever accorded women.

"Men are gradually discovering that they cannot deprive women of equal rights without suffering themselves. They pay the penalty of occupying a lower grade of civilization. The man who treats a woman as an inferior, and refuses to accord her justice, cannot attain the highest estate in this life. He stands on too low a plane."

"Women... has precisely the same title and right to independence and equality before the law that man has. Both hold title from the same source. She has just as much right to sit in judgment on man, and limit his sphere and his actions, as he has to limit hers. Therefore any attempt by man to deny woman independence or equality of rights is simply the assertion of brute force."

"Brute force degrades those who successfully use it. Every time it is reported to there is a reaction toward the brute creation.

"The story of the wrongs done to woman is as old as time, and the blight and curse of it has followed man through the centuries."

Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Name and date must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Mailed queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the date of letter addressed. 6. Letters addressed to "Editor," or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to:
MRS. E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Room,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVESWITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Anney (4) Borden, b. Dec. 6, 1714; md. 2; 14; 1736 Samuel Scott, b. 11; 8 mo.; 1715 son of John Scott, b. at Gravesend; 9; 11 mo.; 1679, son of William Scott and wife Abigail, widow of Ralfe Warner, who d. in 1678.

Abigail, when she married William Scott had two Warner children named Mary and Ralfe; by William Scott according to Friends records of Shrewsbury, Abigail had John Scott, William Scott who died soon; Samuel Scott, b. at Shrewsbury N. J. 31; 3; 1685; Peter Scott, b. 27; 7; 1687 and the next month; Hester Scott, b. 6; 10 mo.; 1689; md. George Crawford, as learned from his will made March 18, 1745, and from William Nelson's "New Jersey Coast in Three Centuries," on p. 185, 188, thus:

John Crawford, Gent of Ayrshire, Scotland, purchased a house lot of Richard Gibbons of Long Island, in Middletown, N. J. in 1678 (Gibbons one of the 12 men to whom was granted the Monmouth Patent April 7, 1665). His son John Crawford, mariner, also held a lot, and he had two sisters who married John Hamilton and John Campbell (if son of Lord Neil Campbell, he claimed 1850 acres in right of his father, says Salter).

In 1685, John Crawford of Middletown, N. J. recorded a bill of sale to Jeremiah Bennett, "for all lands within the Kingdom of England, as the Manor of East Greenwich."

Richard Scott, of Shrewsbury of Shropshire, England, born in 1554, and died in 1628, had a grandson, Benjamin Scott, bapt. Sept. 20, 1631, and married Susannah Brewood, and went to Barbadoes; they had three sons, of them Benjamin Scott who first married Elizabeth Hale, and second, Mary Hale, daughters of John Hale of Berks Co. England, in 1677, was sent from Barbadoes to West Jersey, by the Proprietors to quiet troubles of Gov. Andros in New York. In that year Benjamin Scott received one third share of West Jersey. His brothers were Richard and William Scott. Their sister, Elizabeth Scott married Mr. Warner of Island of Antigua, and afterwards returned to Kent Co. England.

In 1683, William Scott, a Quaker, was paying taxes on his house and lot in Gravesend, and a few years before, William Scott married Abigail, widow of Ralfe Warner, Abigail was the daughter of Peter Tilton of Gravesend, for whom she named her next to the last child, Peter Scott.

Rafe Warner was of West Indies; by Abigail he had Mary Warner and Rafe Warner, who died in Shrewsbury, N. J. Sept. 2, 1695 intestate and letters of administration granted to William Scott.

Hester or Esther Scott, daughter of William and Abigail (Tilton-Warner) Scott married George Crawford son of John Crawford of Middletown, N. J., their oldest son was Richard Crawford, a family name of Scotts. They lived near Morrisville, N. J.

Mary (4) Borden, b. July 24 1717; md. 3; 22; 1725, William Bills, son of Thomas and Content (Woolley) Bills; Content md. (2) Isaac Haunce.

Thomas Bills made his will, Feb. 22, 1728-9; proved March 24, 1728-9, of Shrewsbury, N. J.; mentions wife Content and children: William, Silvanus, Thomas, Joanna, Lydia, Elizabeth, all under age, and mentions property in Fairfield Township, New England. Witnesses, Preserve Lippincott, John Haskins, George Thorneborough. (Liber B. p. 158.)

This land in Fairfield, was in Connecticut, discovered in 1637, says Hayward's Gazetteer, by Capt. Mason and his troops, when they pursued the Indians to a swamp in that town.

Jebu (1) Burr, came with Winthrop's fleet, in 1630, he was born in England about 1660, he went first to Roxbury, Mass where he was tax collector in 1687, hearing from the Indians of the rich valley lands in Connecticut, he, with six others, with their families and effects set out on a journey through the wilderness, reached the banks of Connecticut river, built a village they called Agawam, now Springfield, and stayed eight years; then moved to Fairfield, Conn. Jebu's son Jebu b. in Eng. in 1629, died in Fairfield, Conn. in 1692, in which year his father died, leaving wife and ten children, viz. John, Daniel, Peter, Samuel, Ester, Elizabeth, Sarah, Joshua, Abigail, Nathaniel. Of these Peter was a Judge, and John was a Colonel.

Four generations of the name of Burr found in Fairfield, Conn., and family, as will be given, one named Aquilla Burr, who may have been named for Aquilla Barber, who will be mentioned. Lippscott also married Barbers.

One account mentions that about twenty-five persons came from Fairfield, Conn., in 1630, to New Jersey in Salem Co., which settlement was named Fairfield by New Jersey Assembly, May 12, 1687, adding Township to it. John Ogden son of Richard, being of the twenty-five, and it was Hannah Ogden who married Robert Barber.

Thomas (4) Borden, b. Apr. 27, 1717; m. 5; 29; 1742, Mary Edwards, No. 14 of this record; Mary b. Nov. 3, 1722; d. 1742; Philip and Catherine (Webby) James (4) Borden, b. Aug. 4, 1722.

Franck (2) Borden, grandfather of this family, whose wife was Jane Vicars, made his will, May 24, 1708, of Shrewsbury, mentions wife Jane and children, Richard, Franck, Thomas and daughter Joyce, wife of John Hance Jr.; mentions kinsman Isaac Vicars son of Thomas Vicars of Shrewsbury, blacksmith, who made his will Jan. 21, 1686; mentions his sons, John, Thomas, Abraham, Isaac, and makes "brother Franck Borden" an executor.

Franck Borden also mentions land bought Apr. 7, 1700 of brother John Borden and property in Parish of Goudhurst, Kent Co., England, inherited from Franck Rowle (Fowler) of Cranbrook, same country, by his will of Oct. 9, 1682.

(To be con't ined.)

QUERIES.

6080. KENYON—Ancestry wanted of James Kenyon, died Sept. 23, 1774, md. 1st, Mary Place, dau. of Thomas, md. 2d, Sarah Gardner, dau. of Benjamin and Abigail Gardner. Would like ancestry also of Benjamin Gardner.—S. G. T.

6081. HAWKINS—Ancestry, birth, marriage and death dates wanted of John Hawkins, who lived in Dutchess Co., New York; had children Abigail; b. 2; 9 mo., 1735; John, b. 1, Sept. 1740; Sarah, b. 1, June 1744; Lydia, b. 9, June 1747 (md. May 20, 1768, Benjamin Kenyon (md. Benjamin, James) and other children.—S. G. T.

6082. KENYON—Benjamin Kenyon, of James, b. Mar. 24, 1720, d. July 31, 1814, md. Sept. 23, 1742 (O. S. Lydia), d. May 6, 1756. Would like Lydia's last name and parentage.—S. G. T.

6083. PEARCE. POTTER—The records of North Kingstown, R. I., were partially destroyed by fire in 1689, and the published statistics are consequently badly mutilated in places. The following Bible record fills out blanks which occur, and so may prove of interest to descendants of those named. Also, in view of the earthquake in San Francisco, the journal extracts which mention a catastrophe in Providence are interesting. One of the daughters of Elder Nathan Pearce married William Potter, and the writer is very anxious to know which one it was. If correspondents know of the marriage of any of the daughters, it will prove a help by eliminating those names. A possible marriage of the eldest daughter I found in R. I. records, but can not be sure as parents' names not given. "Sarah Pearce and Thomas Kilton, Jr., Aug. 6, 1748." William Potter and his wife, Pearce, had a daughter Mary Potter, born Apr. 18, 1770, in Pawling, married John Birdsall, 1796. Also a daughter, Sarah Potter, born Apr. 7, 1774, married Giles Sissou, 1796.

The following is the Bible record mentioned above:

Elder Nathan Pearce, Esq., Born Apr. 22d, 1705, Rhode Island, died May 16, 1789, Pawling, N. Y., married to Abigail Spink, Oct. 8th, 1724; Abigail Pearce died Jan. 7, 1791, 87 yrs. of age.

Childless born.

Sarah Pearce, Aug. 19th, 1725.

Abigail, Feb. 10th, 1727-8.

Benoni, Nov. 23d, 1730.

Ephraim, March 15th, 1733-4.

Susannah, April 27th, 1736.

Margaret, Oct. 7th, 1738.

Nathan, Jan. 17th, 1740-1.

Phebe, May 25th, 1743.

William, Sept. 12th, 1745.

"The Pearce Family" of R. I., by T. L. Casey and Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of R. I., give accounts of the first three generations of this Nathan Pearce's ancestry, and that of his wife, Abigail Spink. Elder Nathan Pearce (Daniel, John) married in North Kingstown, Oct. 8, 1728, Abigail Spink (Nicholas, Robert). All of their children were born in Rhode Island; North Kingstown, Prudence Island, and Providence. In 1759 he and his wife moved to Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he became a prominent figure in local affairs, and where he and his sons Nathan and William were active in Revolutionary times.

Extracts from journal of Elder Nathan Pearce.

"Providence, Nov. 18th, 1755, about 4 o'clock in the morning there was a terrible earthquake it came with a great sound the shock lasted about 2 minutes. It shook the houses so that the bricks fell out of many chimneys it was very shocking to many people. About an hour after there was another small shock.

Nov. 22, 1755, between 8 and 9 in the evening there came another earthquake the shock was considerable hard lasted about a minute. Surely these are some of the signs the Lord Jesus foretold and we may conclude the end of all things is at hand. O that we may be prepared for the time.

Dec. 21st, 1756 there appeared the sun about an hour and a half high in the afternoon, two rainbows in this form \approx the two ends of the lowermost looking like bright sundogs.

Jan. 8d, 1758 sun about half an hour high at night there came a vapor of smoke down upon the ground very thick and warm flashed like the steam of warm water. Some people smelt a sulphur smell and heard a noise. Such an appearance and the warm breaths or flashes I never saw before."

6084. WALTER—Reynolds, of R. I. & Dutchess Co. N. Y. Ancestry wanted of Ruth Reynolds, b. Dec. 28-1717, died at Clove, N. Y., prob. Portsmouth, R. I., to John Hall, b. May 29-1717, died at Clove, N. Y. 1782, and had nine children: Benjamin, b. Dec. 16-1740; in R. I., Gideon, b. Nov. 9-1742; in R. I.; Sarah, b. Aug. 12-1744; Mary, b. Feb. 4-1746; Abigail, b. Aug. 14-1747; William, b. Jan. 8-1749; Wait, b. Feb. 2-1751; Wait, b. Oct. 14-1759; Ruth, b. Sept. 29-1755; John Hall (4), of Portsmouth, R. I., b. Dec. 8-1717, was son of William (3) William (2) William (1), the emigrant ancestor of Portsmouth, R. I. This Hall genealogy and marriage to Ruth Reynolds is recorded in Savage's Gen. Dict. Vol. 2, Page 239. Austin's Genealogy of R. I. Pages 91 & 208. and B. Hall's History of Hall family of R. I. Pages 183 & 184.

Any information on this Reynold's line of suggestions and references for search will be appreciated, and correspondence promptly answered.

James of Weston, Super Blare, near Bristol, England; Afterward, batter in Providence, R. I., md. Mary Hahn, in Providence or Pawtucket. Children, Samuel; and James Hahn, born April, 22-1790, died May 15-1868, md. Mary daughter of James Cheetham. Ancestry wanted.—K. L. M.

The writer has a curious poem by Elder Nathan Pearce called "A Watch for a wise man's observation."—L. D. W.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
NEW SHOREHAM, R. I., July 7, 1906.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, late of New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Administrator.

If you screen your porch with Tudor shades you can see out, but others can't see in. They screen you effectively from everything but the breeze, and make the piazza as secluded as your parlor. The slats are wide, finely fastened together with strong seine twine and are stained that cool, restful shade of green—the very thing for summer nooks; besides they'll stand all kinds of weather and not lose their beauty. They're light and run up and down as easily as a window shade. Only a few of them left. Look swell and wear well.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1906 and would like it to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,
COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

NOTICE.

A Residence Telephone Service Offer.

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WE WILL GIVE THREE MONTHS' FREE SERVICE

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PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sheriff's Sale:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-
INCE PLANTATIONS.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-
INCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Newport, May 30, A. D. 1906.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 3449, issued out of the District Court of the City of Newport, in the County of Newport, and within and for the County of Newport, on the second day of April, A. D. 1906, and returnable to the said Court July 20, A. D. 1906, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1906, in favor of Albert Hammatt and Harry G. Hammatt, both of said Court, being co-partners, in the business of tailors, in the City of Newport, defendants, and against Philip Dowling and Ellen C. Dowling, both of the City of Newport, defendants, I have this day at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, Philip Dowling and Ellen C. Dowling, have in the said Court, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in all to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows: Westerly, partly by lands of A. & H. G. Hammatt plaintiffs, and against Philip Dowling and Ellen C. Dowling, both of the City of Newport, defendants, I have this day at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, Philip Dowling and Ellen C. Dowling, have in the said Court, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in all to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows: Westerly, partly by lands of A. & H. G. Hammatt plaintiffs, and against Philip Dowling and Ellen C. Dowling, both of the City of Newport, defendants, I have this day at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, Philip Dowling and Ellen C. Dowling, have in the said Court, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in all to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows: Westerly, partly by lands of Bridget Gerrity; Easterly, by lands of Margaret B. Dawson; Southerly, by lands of the estate of M. Brooks, and Westerly, by a street or way known as East street; Southerly, by lands of Samuel Powell, and Westerly, by lands now or formerly of Samuel R. Honey, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Ellen Dowling by two deeds, the first of which was from James P. Dowling, bearing date the 11th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in Land Evidence of Newport, Vol. 48 at page 56, etc., the second of said deeds from William P. Sheffield to Ellen Dowling, bearing date the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, and recorded in Land Evidence, Newport, Vol. 50 at page 46, etc., the second of said parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, is bounded and described as follows: viz.: Northerly, on Perry street; Easterly, on land formerly of Clement L. Best; Southerly, on land of the Emmanuel Church Corporation and lands formerly of Henry J. Smith and Weller, on land formerly of George F. Tyler, and containing in all about 1,932 square feet of land, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to the said Philip Dowling, bearing date the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, and recorded in Land Evidence, Vol. 50, page 46, etc., the third of said parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, is bounded and described as follows: viz.: Northerly, ninety feet by land of Robert S. Hone; Easterly, eighty feet by land of Mary A. Kieran; Southerly, eighty feet by land of Edward J. Hart; Westerly, eighty feet by other land of said Robert S. Hone, be all said measurements, more or less, or however otherwise the said premises may be bounded or described, it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to the said Philip Dowling, by deed recorded in Land Evidence of Newport, Vol. 70, page 52, etc.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described land on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest, or costs, or of said expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

7-11-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-
INCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 3449, issued out